

Distinctions of North Carolina Students.

In addition to the young gentlemen from this city who gained distinction at the University of Virginia, we are glad to see the names of our young friends R. H. Lewis and Jacob Battle, of Edgecombe, W. W. Miller, of Duplin, and G. M. Smedes, of Raleigh. All of these young men took high stands, and passed their various examinations with much credit—each graduating in one or more schools.

At the Virginia Military Institute, Cadet Henry Briggers, of Tarboro, gained the first distinction in the third class.

It gives us pleasure to note the stand of these young gentlemen.

Chinamen Coming.

We learn, with much pleasure, that the Hon. John Townsend, of Edisto, is making arrangements to hire a number of Chinamen to work on his plantations. Mr. Townsend is convinced, as we are, that in the low country the Chinaman will be the right man in the right place.

Charlotte News.

Would it not be well for some of our Cape Fear farmers to join with this South Carolina gentleman in his proposed introduction of Chinese laborers. It cannot long be delayed without positive injury. In our opinion, the Chinamen are destined to restore wealth to the lower Cape Fear section. We look to see our rich lowlands teeming with more than their ante-war prosperity. Under the magic influence of ample, reliable and cheap laborers, there are no lands under the sun which will yield a more generous return to their owner. By all means let us try John Chinaman.

Virginia Election.

The hearts of patriots everywhere must be glad to know that the Old Commonwealth has redeemed herself from the sway of carpet-baggers. The victory has been almost complete. From the mountains to the seaboard, there has never been such an earnest and enthusiastic uprising of the people. They rose in their might and were irresistible. Attached, as we are, to Virginia; proud of her noble people and her glorious history; identified in sympathy and association with her halcyon battle-fields, we can rejoice with her citizens that the noble State has been saved from the deep humiliation and disgrace which was attempted to be thrust upon her. Her gallant sons have cause to be proud of this great achievement. Success, more grateful from what it saves the State than from the achievement itself, would have been still more complete had not there been a positive certainty of the refusal of Congress to recognize any election which would have elevated to power such men as Virginians would have delighted to honor.

The result of this election has an importance beyond the lines of the State in which it was held, and the victory will be hailed with delight by Conservatives in Mississippi and Texas and cheer them on to the work before them. It is impossible for the Virginia election not to have a marked influence upon the result in those two States. And, too, the example set by the Conservative white and colored people in Virginia will give encouragement to their friends in all the Southern States. We look for great changes in political matters when the people are again called upon to vote.

The most significant feature of this election is that it is the second and an important step in the emancipation of the black people from the thralldom of carpet-baggers. The movement inaugurated in Georgia and Mississippi has grown into a power in Virginia, and the influence of the unknown political peddlers and tricksters over the blacks in that State is gone forever. It was shown more in the recent election by the inaction of the colored voters at many points than by a positive opposition to their candidates. It is lost altogether with defeat. Broken promises, inability to confer further favors, a disbelief in the power and the will of the utterly helpless and characterless vagrants to help them, a natural aversion to remain with the weaker party, all combine to destroy forever the control of the Northern squatter over the blacks in that State. Henceforth the colored people of Virginia will be a great conservative element in the politics of the State.

In North Carolina, nay, even in our own city, we witness the gradual estrangement, from a want of confidence in personal integrity rather than the absence of political sympathy, between the better classes of colored citizens and the carpet-bag Radicals. This feeling is on the increase everywhere, and is founded upon good and solid considerations. An utter disregard of plighted faith with the blacks; a selfish and gluttonous appropriation of all the profitable positions; a want of manly and genteel behavior in social life, and tarnished personal characters, are gradually weaning the colored people from the miserable slavery into which they have been led through ignorance and unnatural prejudices. A great revolution in Southern political affairs has been successfully inaugurated in Virginia. Who can tell where it will end?

Political Names and Principles.

Our intelligent correspondent, "X," reviews at some length the present "look out" of party politics in this State, and while objecting to some of the declared principles of certain Conservative papers, and a name proposed by another, desires to know what it means. "X" is too intelligent and too careful a student of passing events not to know that the party at the South (and the same is true to some extent at the North) opposed to Radicalism, is composed of men who have hitherto differed very widely in their political views. The Jeffersonian Democrat, and the Henry Clay Whig, the Know Nothing and Foreigner, the Secessionist and Unionist, all have united in a common organization to try to save the State from the evils of Radicalism. These citizens were drawn together more from a sense of the imminent danger which

threatened than from any real sympathy in political opinions. They are acting together to-day in as good faith and with as much zeal as ever did Democrats or Whigs in the olden times. Nay, the bonds of union between the various and different component parts of the present Conservative or Democratic party are stronger than those which have ever hitherto united a political organization in the United States. The objects for which they aim are more calculated to inspire the noble and patriotic, and the dangers which threaten the State and the Republic demand the greatest activity and concert in the present and the kindest toleration for past and present differences of opinion.

No patriotic citizen can look at the condition of North Carolina and long cavil over the name or the minor points of political unity of the organization through which he will attempt a reformation. A son could not stand and witness the assassination of his mother without opposing the assassin, because he could not decide the means he would use to prevent the murder. North Carolina calls upon her sons to save her from destruction, and she must not be ruined because they differ as to the minor and unessential points of defense. They all agree as to the fact of the danger and the necessity for action and a common line of attack and defense must and will be determined upon.

It can hardly be expected that men who have differed so widely in politics as the editor of the Raleigh Sentinel or of the Salisbury Old North State and ourselves could agree upon all questions now. They were zealous and uncompromising Whigs and Unionists. We as zealously and uncompromisingly adhered to Democracy and Secession. They were as true and honest in their allegiance to principle as we claim for ourselves. Differing thus upon principle, and each influenced by what we believed to be the true welfare of the country, and which led us into such widely different spheres during the war, it required something more than the ordinary course of politics, or the dangers which usually environ a country from a feeble administration of affairs, to have brought us into an earnest and zealous co-operation in party politics. We are as ready to defend an attack upon the former Secessionists as they are to protect the principles and feelings of the Unionist. Each is ready to break a lance with the other in honorable combat in defense of former political principles, but with respect for his opponent's views, and regard for the noble party to which the other was attached. Our present differences are only those of proud reminiscences and cherished memories; our present affiliation is founded upon real, living issues. Our aims are the same. We see the future from the same standpoint, if we do look back upon the past with different opinions.

North Carolina is in no condition for her sons to quarrel over names or minor points of differences. While her Executive department is filled by prejudiced, dishonest and ignorant men; while her Judiciary is either partisan, or ignorant, or corrupt, one or all; while her funds are criminally squandered, her credit destroyed, and her property owners taxed by and for the benefit of paupers; while her University remains the victim of party malice and stupidity; while her intelligent manhood is sacrificed to propitiate the prejudices and demands of ignorant negroes, and the greed and avarice of hungry carpet-baggers, the good people of the State have a bond of union more sacred in its obligations than any which ever urged men forward to political unity and action. When we have accomplished the work before us; when North Carolina is redeemed from the degradation which has been thrust upon her, then can we settle our differences upon a platform high above the disgraceful level to which governmental affairs have now been dragged. Until then, we can and will be friends, and afterwards we trust. We can fight Radicalism upon one side, while our friends attack from another quarter, for it is vulnerable at all points. Allow us to differ as to the name of our army, and the arrangement of our forces, but under the same leader and under the same banner we will go forward to victory.

The Solar Eclipse in August.

Commodore Sands, superintendent of the United States Navy Observatory, has issued directions to the astronomical observers appointed to report upon the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August.—The belt of country in the United States over which the eclipse will be total is about one hundred and forty miles wide, and from the coast of North Carolina stretches in a northwesterly direction through North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and the central line of this belt passes near the following cities and towns:

Leeburg, N. C.; Magnolia, N. C.; Clinton, N. C.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Carthage, N. C.; Lexington, N. C.; Mocksville, N. C.; Wilkesboro, N. C.; Boone, N. C.; Booneville, Tenn.; Taylorville, Tenn.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Union, Tenn.; Eastville, Va.; Bristol, Va.; Mount Pleasant, Ky.; Manchester, Ky.; Mount Vernon, Ky.; Harrodsburg, Ky.; Louisville, Ky.; Corbin, Ind.; Newton, Ind.; Mayville, Ind.; Mayville, Ind.; Bruceville, Ind.; Washington, Ind.; Robinson, Ind.; Greentown, Ill.; Shelbyville, Ill.; Stoughton, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; Petersburg, Ill.; Bath, Ill.; Macomb, Ill.; L. Harpe, Ill.; Burlington, Iowa; Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Fairfax, Iowa; Osageola, Iowa; Monroe, Iowa; Mitchellville, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Booneboro, Iowa; Mow Mach, Iowa; Lake City, Iowa; Cherokee, Iowa.

All persons who make observations are requested to forward their reports, together with the errors of their instruments, if known, to the superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington.

Rocky Point Academy.

Among the most flourishing institutions in eastern North Carolina, this institution ranks deservedly high. Situated in a section noted for its unsurpassed agricultural resources and advantages, the community are intelligent, enterprising, prosperous and progressive in theory and practice. Its location is fourteen miles from this city and immediately upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Board is cheap and the rates of tuition every way moderate and reasonable. The Board of Trustees are liberal and comprehensive in their views, devoted to the cause of education, and determined that their Institution

shall be second to none. They have shown this in the election of the Principal, Mr. A. R. Black, whose ripe scholarship, skill, and success in teaching have given him a reputation of which he has just cause to be proud. There is no better teacher than Mr. Black. Here the pupils are free from the snares and temptations to vice of towns and cities. No liquor can be sold, according to law within three miles of the Academy, and all the surroundings and inducements are to incite the pupils to temperance, morality and uprightness. There is no idolatrous devotion in this Institution to old forms and fashions. The great truth is recognized that the result of the late war and the times in which we live demand such improvement and reform in our educational institutions as are best adapted to the condition of society and the wants of the rising generation. There is too much prominence given to the dead languages and too little attention bestowed upon mathematics, the physical sciences, and those every day matters of interest and practice that so intimately concern those who are coming to maturity.

But our main purpose in noticing this Institution, whose high claims are steadily coming into appreciation, is to state that the closing exercises of the present session will take place on the 16th instant. A public examination of the pupils will take place, and from them may be expected essays, dialogues, declamation, original speeches, &c. Rev. S. C. Alexander, of this country, will, by request of the Trustees, deliver an address on the occasion. Those, therefore, who desire to enjoy themselves and to partake of an intellectual treat are advised to repair to Rocky Point on the 16th of this month.

The Chinese are Coming.

The movement in favor of bringing large numbers of Chinese into the United States, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, is fast increasing in momentum. The Chinese, we have no doubt, would come in vast multitudes at no distant day, even without any active agency on the part of our people in their introduction, just as they have been and are now coming in large numbers into California, but measures are extensively on foot to hasten the great advent. General Forrest has made arrangements to secure, within the next two months, a thousand Chinese as laborers upon a Southern railroad which he has contracted to make. An agency has been established in St. Louis for supplying, at the shortest notice, whatever number of Chinese may be called for from any part of the country, and that agency has already ordered 50,000. A grand enterprise for the introduction of Chinese to the South has been vigorously inaugurated at Memphis. We published yesterday a dispatch in regard to the proceedings of a meeting at Memphis last Wednesday for the encouragement of Chinese immigration.—The meeting, composed of leading men, was preliminary to a convention to meet at that place on the 13th of this month and to consist of whatever delegates may be sent from any of the Southern States. The following dispatch was read to the meeting by the Secretary:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.

G. W. Giff.—Does the meeting at Memphis take place on the 13th of July? Kasparshapp, principal Chinese importer, will attend if the answer is favorable.

J. G. EASTLAND.

The meeting authorized a favorable answer, which was immediately made by telegraph. The resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting and which we published yesterday, evinced earnestness and energy of purpose. The Convention of the 13th will be numerously attended, and it will be an important link in an important chain of events in the history of the South and of the United States. We have not a doubt, that after a very short time, the Pacific railroad will be taxed to its utmost capacity, and continue for an indefinite period to be so taxed, in the transportation of Chinese. The Southern people realize that, if they would secure Chinese labor for their next crops, they must lose no time, for, by the middle of November, the great railroad may be obstructed by snow.

A new era opens. The projectors of the Pacific railroad did not dream of half its consequences. Unquestionably the Chinese, having found their way in large numbers into California and thrived there as they had never thrived in their own country, would slowly and after the lapse of years penetrate to our Southern States and also to the Northern even in the absence of a railroad, but this great work precipitates the inevitable. The labor problem is partially though by no means entirely solved. Our Southern people can have as much labor as they want, and have it at less than one-half what they paid for slave labor before the war and are paying for free labor now, and the people of the North can have it on equally good terms. The people of the South, suffering as they are from the want of labor that can be relied on and from the insolence of the blacks who seek to exercise control over the land and in a great measure do exercise it, will be quick to avail themselves of the vast change in the condition of things, but they of the North cannot but feel grave and anxious apprehensions at the contemplation of the effects of Chinese labor in their section where present prices are barely enough to keep a large portion of the existing white population from starvation. Both in the South and in the North the aggregate wisdom of the wisest is required to manage aright in the coming exigency, and the aggregate may be insufficient for the public needs.

To the Planters and Farmers.—Agriculturalists and Mechanics of Eastern North Carolina.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have so completely their arrangements as to announce to the people of the fifteen counties of Eastern Carolina, that are represented in the association, as well as to the people of the State at large, that they will hold their first Annual Fair at their extensive fair grounds, (of 120 acres) near the city of Wilmington, about the middle of

November next, (the exact days to be announced in due time.)

Every accommodation will be afforded the public, within their inclosed grounds, to exhibit their stock, agricultural and mechanical products, of every kind—including that of the flower-garden and needlework of the ladies, &c.,—on the most extensive scale desired. A race track for the trial of horses will be in readiness.

The Committee have nearly ready for publication, a very extensive list of premiums, for all articles that are likely to be offered at any State Fair, especially to farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, vegetable and fruit-growers and stock-raisers.

The Committee earnestly call upon their fellow-citizens, of every honorable pursuit, to co-operate with them in making this, their first Fair, an entirely successful one.

The Association has for its object "the promotion of Agriculture, Commerce and the Mechanical Arts in that section of country of which Wilmington is the commercial centre."

And the Committee confidently expect that its members in the several counties—and especially the Vice-Presidents for the counties—will use due diligence in getting as large an exhibition of products of their counties as possible. To do this, early assurances that the Fair will be held are deemed necessary.

The Committee are assured that the railway companies will make their rates for the transportation of persons and things so low that no one will be prevented from attending with their specimens.

S. L. FREMONT, President.

Executive Committee Rooms (Cape Fear Agricultural Association, Wilmington, N. C., July 10, 1869.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF MR. W. B. MEARES.—THE LAST SAD RITES.—It is a melancholy satisfaction to know that the body of Mr. W. B. Meares has at last been recovered from its watery grave and now reposes quietly and calmly within the hallowed precincts of Oakdale Cemetery.

His recovery, though at the time unknown here, dates as far back as Thursday morning about 8 o'clock, when it was seen by a little negro floating up the river on the rising tide near the shore at Big Island, some 9 or 10 miles from the city and about 4 or 5 miles below the point where the accident occurred. This was near the plantation of Col. John D. Taylor, on the Brunswick shore, and the little negro who discovered the body, acting under the advice of his elders to whom he communicated the fact, at once lodged information with the nearest Magistrate, Mr. Ed. W. Taylor, an overseer on the plantation of Mr. Dan L. Russell, in Brunswick. A jury was summoned and an inquest held. The body was unknown to the jury and a verdict of death supposed to be from drowning was rendered. On the body was the watch of the deceased and a ring which were preserved and returned to the family.

Thursday afternoon Mr. Wm. Vatters, who had participated in the search for the body, heard that this body was found as he was journeying from the city to his plantation situated a few miles from Big Island. That night he rode over to the place and was strongly impressed with the fact that it was the body of Mr. Meares. It was placed in a boat by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Vatters caused it to be brought to this city, where it arrived about an hour before sunrise yesterday morning. It was identified by the watch and ring found upon it and at once enclosed within a coffin and placed in St. James' Church. The body is supposed to have risen between midnight Wednesday and daylight Thursday morning. It no doubt came to the surface some distance below the lower point of the search and thus escaped the vigilance of those on the lookout. Returning with the tide, if not discovered at Big Island, it would no doubt within an hour be within the reach of the watchers.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the funeral exercises took place at St. James' Church, where the last sad rites were performed. The funeral was attended by the Steam Fire Engine Company in full uniform and a large number of citizens.—The attendance would have been much larger and general among all classes, but for the early hour and the little notice which had been given. There were none who did not desire to pay this last sad mark of respect. And there are few whose memory so justly deserved it. Worthy, upright, just—he was held in universal esteem, and his death has caused an aching void in the hearts of all. Sweeter in motto, *fortiter in re*; long will his example be remembered, his character admired, his memory held dear.

From the Raleigh Standard.

State Fair.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society take great pleasure in announcing to the people of the State that a Fair will be held in the city of Raleigh on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d days of October next.

The grounds, which are being enclosed, will be increased in area and made to afford accommodation for an enlarged number of visitors and a greater display of stock, goods, &c., and the track for the trial of speed will be extended to half a mile in length and will be put in thorough order.

It is expected that the customary arrangements for transporting stock, &c., to and from the Fair, and for passengers, will be made with the various Railroads of the State.

The Committee will publish at an early date a list of premiums, which will embrace every department of agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic and domestic arts.

The committee address themselves to all classes of citizens, whatever their pursuits, and earnestly invite their co-operation to make the coming Fair an undoubted success. Planters, farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, miners, manufacturers, mechanics, professional men, in a word, all are interested in reviving and sustaining the State Fair, and all should do what they can by sending articles for exhibition and by their personal presence to encourage the efforts of the Agricultural Society in their efforts to promote through it the industrial interests of the State.

The purpose of the committee in making this announcement is that our citizens, having before them at this early date, the fact that a Fair will be held, and knowing the exact time, may prepare for it by

arranging their business engagements so as to be present, and by getting ready for exhibition such things as they may desire to enter for competition.

KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

Raleigh, July 6, 1869.

How Should Woman be Adorned?

[A COMPOSITION READ AT THE EXAMINATION OF THE CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.]

To adorn that which is already beautiful, requires not only a high degree of intelligence, but the exercise of a most refined taste. That which is really beautiful when unadorned, is then adorned the most.—That which makes the human face almost divinely attractive are the graces of the mind and heart, which give life and light to it. It is melancholy and ludicrous to see how much more earnest and anxious most ladies are to adorn their persons than their minds. They never dream that the outward adorning must be the result of an educated mind and a refined taste. The mind must first be adorned with the graces of a spiritual not a material life. All dress to be ornamental must be a true outward expression of the spirit within. Material jewels are real deformities when there are no spiritual gems to correspond. The desire for ornamental display seems to be peculiar to woman. It probably originated in her dependence on her appearance.—She can attract if so disposed, but she cannot make advances. It is perfectly right and even necessary that ladies should endeavor to render themselves pleasing.—But a great display of jewelry for the purpose of winning the esteem of others, is opposed to good taste. Then the beholder decides that, though beautiful in outward appearance, there is a void within which costly array and pearls can never fill. And the more dazzling and expensive the outward attractions, the deeper persuasion exists of the absence of mental jewelry, which is of priceless value. Woman has ever been distinguished for her unceasing quest for the latest fashion, and of her time has been occupied in arraying herself in a pleasing and becoming style. She has not deemed it sufficient to attire herself in tasteful apparel alone, but has exerted herself to enhance her attractions by the most variegated profusion of ornaments. The work of fashion has been assigned to her, and her waking hours have been employed with the idea of exhibiting another charming attraction. Behold the lady of fashion, commencing her career at the toilet! Many an hour is occupied in waving and crimping her glossy hair, until she cannot contain the least brand assumes an unnatural position. Then it is adorned with brilliant with sparkling diamonds, and bands of gold. Jewels of an alarming length are hung in waving splendor from her ears, and a string of pearls encircle her neck. Now the costly attire, which has just received the finishing touches from the hand of fashion, is put on. See her advance to the mirror, and then retreat as she beholds the reflection of her personal decorations. Ribbons, bows, flounces, puffs and hosts of other things are scattered in wild profusion over her gay attire. Now a slight inclination to the head and shoulders is practiced, that she may not fail to regulate her carriage in the latest Grecian style. But how strangely different to turn from this brilliant scene to a lady attired with modest simplicity. Not the gay splendor of the sunflower elevated and exposed to view with an air that seems to challenge admiration, but the modesty of the violet, the modesty of the tender blue-eyed violet. True modesty asks not for the admiration which attractions win. It is one of the chief excellences of the female character, and a charm with which they captivate. The heart won by modest and retiring manners is a captive for life. No foe is then encountered, and the brilliant attire of fashion's gayest court is thrown aside that admiration will cease. Modesty is expected of woman and the contrary will at once serve to shock and astonish the beholder.—One of the brightest ornaments is on the breast, but it is not to be seen. It is nothing so great as the mind, but its greatness is not always perceptible. It must be cultivated to awaken, unfold and polish it. Thus, when we behold a faultless beauty immensely rich in the furniture of her mind, our admiration and affection pay homage to her charms. Yet it is not beauty alone that excites the greatest admiration. When looked around us those regarded with the highest esteem are sometimes found to be only ordinary looking, while the really beautiful are but little admired.—Perfectly beautiful ladies are often so uninteresting to the contrary renders them vain and affected. Yet, why should it be thus, when we think of the shortness of its existence. All things that appear most beautiful to us, whether in the sky or on the ground, convey to us the impression of a brief duration. How many have gazed on the grandeur of the sunset, and been hushed and awed by the faultless natural beauty there visible in such a display of brilliant and dazzling colors? Yet this magnificent scene is short lived, and the splendor soon vanishes and a beautiful softness is spread over all things. The delicate flowers that bloom so beautifully, and are so much to be admired by all, are fleeting and soon fade and pass away. But after all—

"What is beauty? Not the show of shapey limbs and features. No. These are but flowers that fade and pass away. That which is the fairest within. To breathe the fragrant sweet, then go to the flower, and pluck it, and there that which is the fairest within. Now look you on the plain and modest grass. You will find it lovely—lovely—no. Not so lovely as the flower, but it has hues like hers we late have gazed on; but so rich in precious fragrance is that lovely one. So loved for her sweet qualities, that 'None would her first amid a world of flowers.' None fail to admire the graces of a pure and loving heart, and it is a greater source of enjoyment and bliss than all the aids of birth or fortune. It seems to confer charms where they are not naturally possessed, and give a passing beauty to homely faces. Then let not the ornaments of women be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in which is hid the ornament of a spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of great price." It will shed a captivating loveliness over every other accomplishment and invest her in a robe of celestial beauty.

A. H.

Small-Pox at New York Quarantine.

The North German bark Christel, forty-four days from Bremen, with 287 emigrant passengers, arrived at New York quarantine on Sunday, having on board a number of cases of small-pox. Two deaths occurred on the passage, and on arrival it was found necessary to send four of the passengers to the small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island. The following are names of those who fell sick: Bernhardt Schroeder, Marie Schroeder, Antonia Krane, Wilhelm Mittlestedt, John Keza, Veronica Keza, Joseph Keza, Marie Skibbe, Valentine Kessler, George Gemmick, Carl Krueh, Wilhelm Krueger, Katrina Shildroper, Lena Shildroper.

Political Names and Principles.

Messrs. Editors:—If you will allow an old friend to the Journal under both past and present management, the use of your columns, I propose to say a few words.—

I have been flattered myself with the belief that I had become quite passably, if not respectably reconstructed. If, however, reconstruction requires me to go to the extent that some respectable people, so called, seem to be going, I fear I shall be unable to prove my loyalty. Negro citizenship, negro testimony, negro suffrage and the right of the negro to sit in the jury box upon the life of a white man and his right to hold office over the white man, have all been advocated by the Radical party. What was orthodox faith in the opposition party has been and is yet a "mixed question"—a latitude and looseness of opinion having been allowed to certain individuals and at certain points that was refused to others. Now in these days every man's capacity for swallowing bitter pills, my own included, has become very much enlarged. I have been able to get down everything except the last dose, to wit: the right to sit as a juror on a white man's trial and the right to hold office over white men—this as yet sticks in my craw and resists all efforts to force it down.—You must not suppose, however, that this enviable state of reconstruction has been attained without many uneasy qualms and much nausea. I have a very "plain stomach" but in spite of that, my "gorge rises" very frequently still at men and things around me. It rises mainly at men whose feelings will not allow them to be called Democrats. It rises at men who make the nomination of particular individuals the condition precedent of their allegiance to their party. It rises and chokes at men who can "long hesitate between the Republican and the Democratic party." It rises at the man whose feelings allow and whose position requires him in defining it to tell me that I owe my life and little property to the clemency and generosity and magnanimity of the Federal Government. It rises and sickens me at the sight of those men whose keen optics saw a propriety in an early and intimate association with Yankees, whose large minds soar above all sectional strife and partisan animosity, and untrammelled by the common shackles of a degraded humanity, seek solely after office.

All these things and many more trouble me, and sad to say, the signs of the times promise no relief. The Raleigh "Sentinel" of 1st June, says, "Let the people, we repeat, irrespective of party or color, meet in Convention and see what may be done. Let them go into Convention and resolve that the honest legitimate debt shall be paid, that the dishonest debt shall not be paid, and take steps to save the credit and honor of the people and State." The Charlotte "Democrat" says, "We endorse the suggestions of the Raleigh 'Sentinel' in regard to the State debt and State bonds. Let the party politics be dropped, and let us hear no more of 'radicals, Democrats, carpet-baggers or conservatives, but let our platform be opposition to corruption and extravagance, opposition to unconstitutional appropriations of the public money, opposition to excessive and oppressive taxation, opposition to the present members of the Legislature holding seats for four years, opposition to judicial tyranny—equal political rights to all American citizens, white and black. Upon this platform let us invite Republicans and Democrats, white and black, to stand and co-operate in saving our liberties from destruction and the State from ruin." The "Old North State" of Salisbury, says, "We most cordially endorse the 'Democrat' platform, and as fully agree with the 'Sentinel' in its objects, only we will say to it that we have been charged with radicalism for having proposed last summer just what it proposes now in reference to the present members of the Legislature holding seats for four years. Let us drop party politics and let us talk about a white man's party."

But really we cannot see what a State Convention can accomplish at this time. Can not more be done by county meetings to wards creating a public sentiment that will drive the present corrupt and extravagant Legislature from office? Can we not say, "At least would it not be better that any contemplated movement be started in that way?"

The "National Intelligencer," not long before its demise, on 12th June, spoke thus: "We believe it to be the firm conviction of the majority of the people of the United States, that the present, is an evil-working and dangerous thing." "To meet the wishes and guard against the evils apprehended by this Conservative majority" should be the constant aim of the Democrats and Conservatives of the country. "Let us then, as a party, nominate all their nominations to office. Men should be nominated and only such men, as can command the confidence and support of this united mighty Conservative majority which is made up of Democrats, Conservatives and Republicans together, and by neither alone and which demands that the violent measures of the 'radicals' and 'placards of both parties shall be set aside.'"

As if in answer to all this, the Raleigh "Sentinel" of 26th June, says that "a meeting composed of the Conservative Constitutional Union men of this city will be held to nominate a candidate to fill the vacant seat in the death of Richard J. Wynne, Esq. Let there be a grand rally. You must pardon me Messrs. Editors for taking up so much of your space. It has been really impossible to be more brief in stating my reasons for asking what does all this mean? Are we to have a new party and new names and a new platform announced to us by the Humble and the Lowly, as they successfully fall before the great destroyer, Death?"

Resolved, That this Company has lost a good member, and a vacancy has been created in the community which will ever remain so without its accustomed occupant.

Resolved, That while we cordially extend the hand of sympathy to the bereaved family, who so deeply mourn the loss of a devoted son, a loving brother, a friend of many years; we feel assured that, by leading with humble trust upon the merits of the deceased, they had conformed to the will of the Father, and that the Father will reward them for their fidelity to his memory, to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; also to the "Journal" and "Star," with request for publication; and while we regret the occasion which calls for this, we sincerely pray this willing testimony to his upright and moral character; and that it is rejoicing in the cause of the Company, and in its memory, to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

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Political Names and Principles.

Messrs. Editors:—If you will allow an old friend to the Journal under both past and present management, the use of your columns, I propose to say a few words.—

I have been flattered myself with the belief that I had become quite passably, if not respectably reconstructed. If, however, reconstruction requires me to go to the extent that some respectable people, so called, seem to be going, I fear I shall be unable to prove my loyalty. Negro citizenship, negro testimony, negro suffrage and the right of the negro to sit in the jury box upon the life of a white man and his right to hold office over the white man, have all been advocated by the Radical party. What was orthodox faith in the opposition party has been and is yet a "mixed question"—a latitude and looseness of opinion having been allowed to certain individuals and at certain points that was refused to others. Now in these days every man's capacity for swallowing bitter pills, my own included, has become very much enlarged. I have been able to get down everything except the last dose, to wit: the right to sit as a juror on a white man's trial and the right to hold office over white men—this as yet sticks in my craw and resists all efforts to force it down.—You must not suppose, however, that this enviable state of reconstruction has been attained without many uneasy qualms and much nausea. I have a very "plain stomach" but in spite of that, my "gorge rises" very frequently still at men and things around me. It rises mainly at men whose feelings will not allow them to be called Democrats. It rises at men who make the nomination of particular individuals the condition precedent of their allegiance to their party. It rises and chokes at men who can "long hesitate between the Republican and the Democratic party." It rises at the man whose feelings allow and whose position requires him in defining it to tell me that I owe my life and little property to the clemency and generosity and magnanimity of the Federal Government. It rises and sickens me at the sight of those men whose keen optics saw a propriety in an early and intimate association with Yankees, whose large minds soar above all sectional strife and partisan animosity, and untrammelled by the common shackles of a degraded humanity, seek solely after office.

All these things and many more trouble me, and sad to say, the signs of the times promise no relief. The Raleigh "Sentinel" of 1st June, says, "Let the people, we repeat, irrespective of party or color, meet in Convention and see what may be done. Let them go into Convention and resolve that the honest legitimate debt shall be paid, that the dishonest debt shall not be paid, and take steps to save the credit and honor of the people and State." The Charlotte "Democrat" says, "We endorse the suggestions of the Raleigh 'Sentinel' in regard to the State debt and State bonds. Let the party politics be dropped, and let us hear no more of 'radicals, Democrats, carpet-baggers or conservatives, but let our platform be opposition to corruption and extravagance, opposition to unconstitutional appropriations of the public money, opposition to excessive and oppressive taxation, opposition to the present members of the Legislature holding seats for four years, opposition to judicial tyranny—equal political rights to all American citizens, white and black. Upon this platform let us invite Republicans and Democrats, white and black, to stand and co-operate in saving our liberties from destruction and the State from ruin." The "Old North State" of Salisbury,